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THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 18 No. 5

JANUARY 1958

FARM • SCHOOL • HOME

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Moved by the same desire which prompted his forefathers to push back the frontier and tame the wilderness, today's farmer still retains a determination to be independent—to till his own acres—to impart to his sons and daughters a love for the land and to conduct a successful business—a business in which every Canadian has an interest.

Times have changed "down on the farm" however, and, although the farmer may have moments of nostalgia for "the good old days", he certainly wouldn't exchange today's farming methods for yesterday's backbreaking toil—when his job was truly a dawn-to-dusk struggle.

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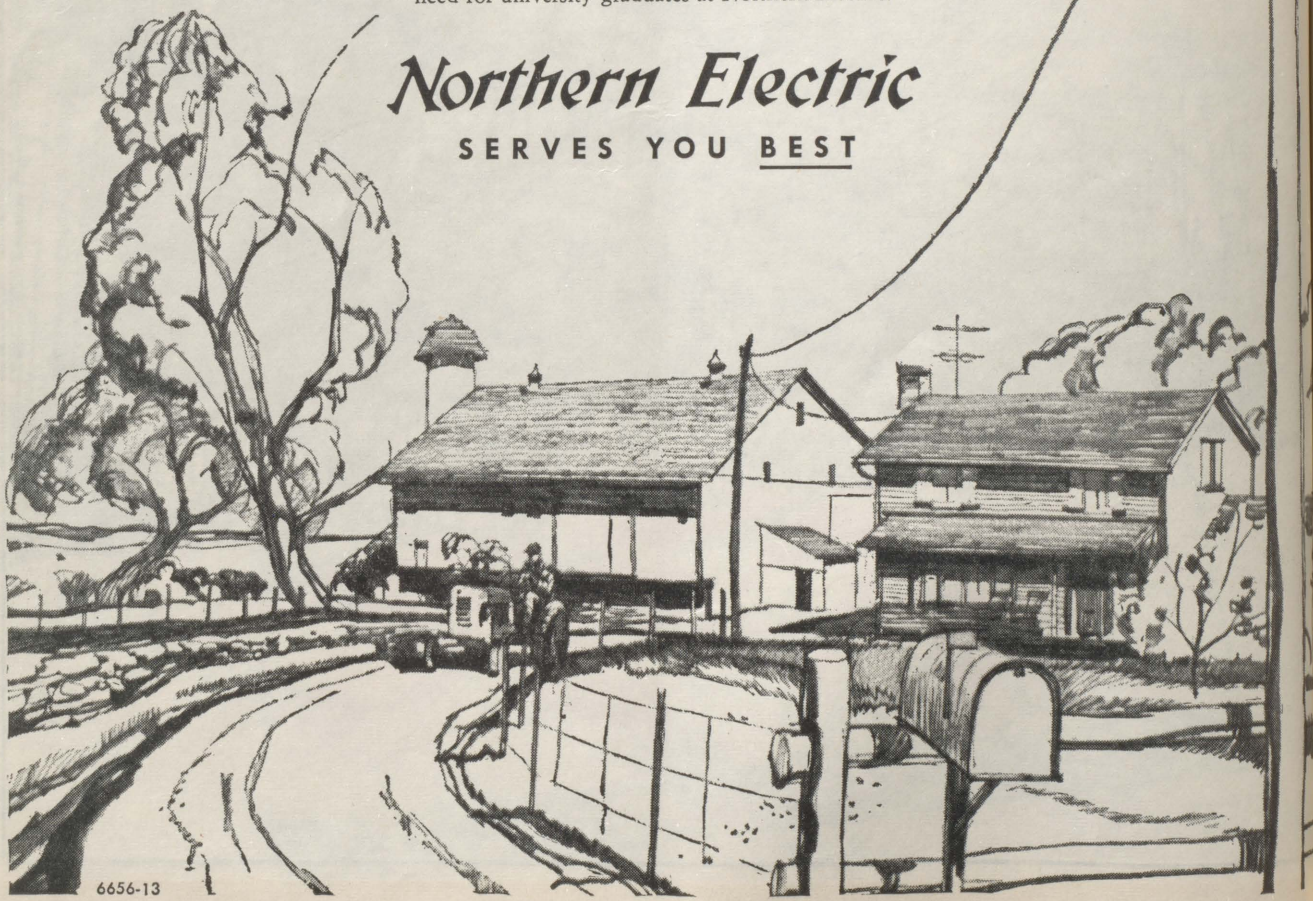

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As we see it

Price Support Legislation

The federal government is to be complimented for giving consideration to the income problem of Canadian farmers. Reference is made here to the Agricultural Stabilization Bill which is now before the House of Commons. This Bill requires the government to support the price of nine farm products at eighty per cent of the average price which prevailed over the previous ten years. The products are cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, and non-Prairie wheat, oats and barley. The proposal provides for flexible supports since the government may decide at what level higher than eighty per cent any particular product in any particular year will be supported. The Bill also allows the government to support the prices of products beyond the nine listed above on which supports are mandatory. The scheme provides that supports will be on an annual basis, being reviewed and perhaps revised each January.

While flexible price support legislation is desirable, the Minister of Agriculture is under an illusion if he considers that this measure, even if applied vigourously, would make much contribution toward solving the farm income problem. What it will do is to raise the farm income of the large and efficient farmers (who may not need price supports) five to ten times as much as that of the operator of the small or even average size farm. For instance, in the Province of Quebec the average number of cows in dairy herds is about eight. If this legislation were to add twenty cents per hundred to the price of milk (which is most doubtful) the farm family income would be raised by something like $100. On the other side of the issue, the income of the farmers with thirty productive cows would be raised by more than $500.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that he would be happy to have the Agriculture Committee of the House of Commons examine various price and income support schemes at a later date. The necessity of such a study is urgent since the present legislation will not do much for farmers who are in the greatest need of federal assistance.

A further difficulty attaches to the proposed legislation. To the extent that it succeeds it must almost inevitably build up farm surpluses. By this is meant that if prices paid to farmers are sufficiently attractive, the volume of output will be increased. On the other hand, higher prices to consumers will encourage reduced consumption of particular products. Generalizing these propositions, the economist states that the measure of success of a farm price support programme is the extent to which surpluses are created. And to this extent they confront the country with a counteracting type of programme — one involving surplus disposal. This problem has caused some slight embarrassment in recent years and, judging from the approach taken by the present government in Ottawa, will apparently become a serious problem.

One need only look across to the United States to see the difficulties which have arisen because of surpluses and surplus disposal methods. In that country the cost of storage on farm products held by the federal government is about one million dollars per day, and the whole farm programme costs more than five billion dollars a year. This exceeds government outlays on atomic energy, public health, and education. These are serious problems and it is to be hoped that with a flexible system of price supports that may, in case of Canada, be minimized. But we cannot avoid them if we are to have price supports which are really operative. Perhaps the best feature of the Bill is the forward pricing provision which for products under mandatory supports guarantees that prices will not fall below eighty per cent of the average of the previous ten years.

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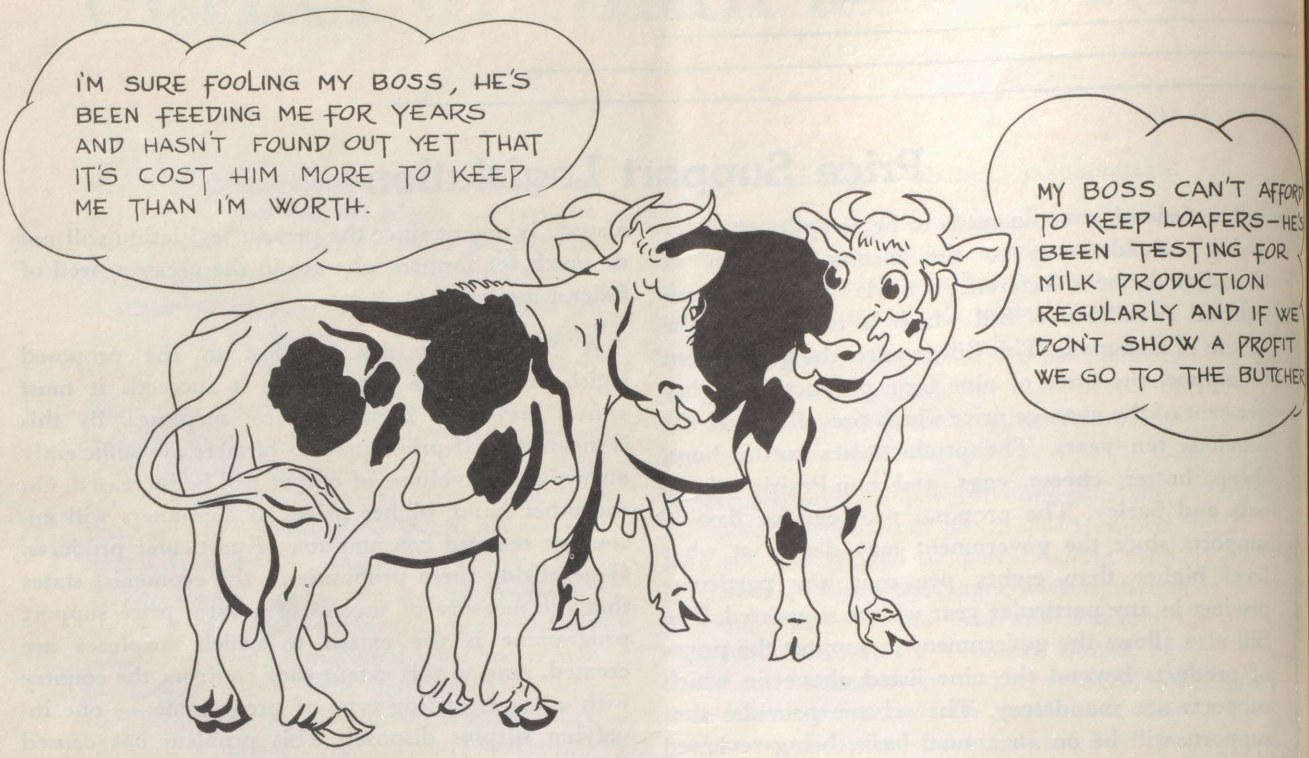


Getting More From Your Dairy Herd

By J. E. Moxley

A dairy herd improvement program provides a check on all phases of a dairy farmer's operations

SKILL, not sentiment, is the order of the day in farming to-day. Increasing costs of production and lower prices for farm products have forced farmers to adopt a business like attitude to their operations. Many have found they must do this just to survive.

Like other branches of farming, dairying has become a very complex business. To make a satisfactory living to-day a dairy farmer must be a man of many skills. But few of us are endowed with all the skills necessary to do a business like job of breeding, feeding, health management and overall farm management. Fortunately to-day there are specialists in almost every phase of dairying who are ready to show farmers where their operations can be improved. Unfortunately, specialists are somewhat like the blind men who described their impression of the elephant based on the part of the anatomy they touched.

As a result every farmer must decide for himself what information is applicable in his particular case.

Most dairy farmers are in the profession because they want to be their own boss and to make their own decisions. However, like everyone else in their own business they have special skills and so they often overemphasize one phase of the business to the detriment of another. As a result most farmers are looking for some type of check that will keep all phases of the dairy operation in balance.

One thing that does just this is a Dairy Herd Improvement program, promoted by most provincial governments. They provide any dairy farmer under the scheme with an excellent evaluation of his farm operation. These programs are designed to provide the information the operator needs to make the correct decisions for improving herd performance and net returns.

Testing for production is the initial step in these improvement programs. In the early days testing became associated with sales, publicity and sensationalism. Farmers put individual cows on test and proceeded to make big short-time records, disregarding costs of production completely. However, this is a thing of the past now.

The purpose of Dairy Herd Improvement Association testing to-day is to:

- Improve the production level of herds.
- Feed cows more efficiently.
- Lower costs of milk production.
- Increase net returns from the herd.

What can be achieved through a testing program? Ontario started a Dairy Herd Improvement program in 1949 primarily for grade herds. In 1950 the average production per cow was 7,650 pounds of milk; in 1956 production per cow had increased to an average of 9,061 pounds per cow. This is an increase of over 1400 pounds of milk per cow over a six year period. The reports which cover levels of feeding, labor requirements and capital costs indicate that costs of doing these things have declined. In other words these farmers had increased production and at the same time reduced their production costs per cow. The extra 1400 pounds of milk represented an extra $49 per cow per year, based on an average sale price of $3.50 per cwt. received for milk. A report from the University of Iowa, studying 48 herds that had completed five years of testing showed a similar rate of improvement. However, not all herds can be expected to improve at the same rate. A farmer's progress will usually depend upon the extent in which he uses the information provided.

Testing Programs Available

What type of testing programs are available to farmers? There is nothing to prevent a farmer from weighing the milk of each cow at regular intervals and calculating the lactation production for each cow. Despite good intentions, few farmers will carry on such a practice for a long enough time to make this form of recording practical.

In Quebec, the Department of Agriculture operates a "postal cow testing system". Another name given to this is the "owner sampling system". The herd owner weighs and samples the milk of each cow for one day each month. The samples are sent to Quebec City along with the record of production for each cow. The government lab tests the milk and calculates the monthly production and lactation record for each cow. The farmer receives a monthly and yearly lactation report on each cow, which he can use as a basis for culling, feeding and sire evaluation. This program has all the advantages of the federal Record of Performance testing program which is available only to purebred breeders. The federal program is based on a test made by a government official once monthly and the records are based on a monthly weighing by the tester or daily weighing by the breeder.

The Dairy Herd Improvement programs that are in operation in Ontario and in the U.S. evaluate the other phases of the dairy program as well.

International Business Machines, through their "mechanical brains", have made possible the keeping and analysis of production and other farm records that are difficult for

The larger breed associations find the electric computer a necessity in keeping their records straight.

many dairy farmers to even visualize. Some idea of the help they provide farmers can be illustrated in the program just getting underway in New York state. Made possible through the use of their "mechanical brains", are the following tabulations, provided to each farmer:

- the production of each cow for the month, and
- her total to date for the year.
- the net profit, over feed costs that a cow has made for her owner.
- feed recommendations for particular animals and their reproduction records.

All this information on the performance record of each cow is available to the farmer within one week of the time final tests have been made.

Cost of Programs?

How much do the testing programs cost? In Canada the programs are financed by the government. A farmer can use the Quebec program for a $2. annual fee per herd. The federal R.O.P. program costs $1. per cow per year. In the United States the farmer pays the testing costs which average about $6.50 per cow per year, and feel it is still profitable to test on this basis.

On the average, farmers are not getting satisfactory returns from their dairy farming operations. The dairy farmer's position will not be taken very seriously until he himself is prepared to make an effort to determine what his production costs are, and what he himself can do to lower them.

The first step in a plan to improve a herd is production testing and programs are available to Quebec farmers regardless of herd size or level of production.

Ship Low Bacteria Count Milk

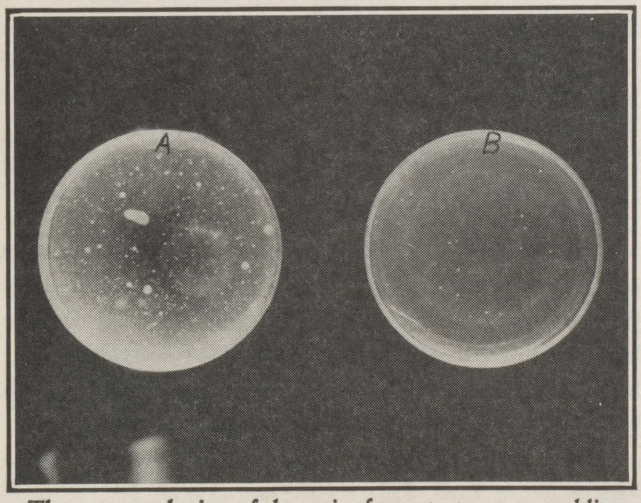
By R. H. Wallace

Experiment at Macdonald College shows that a 1 percent lye solution washing of milking units will reduce numbers of bacteria in unit by almost 100 percent.

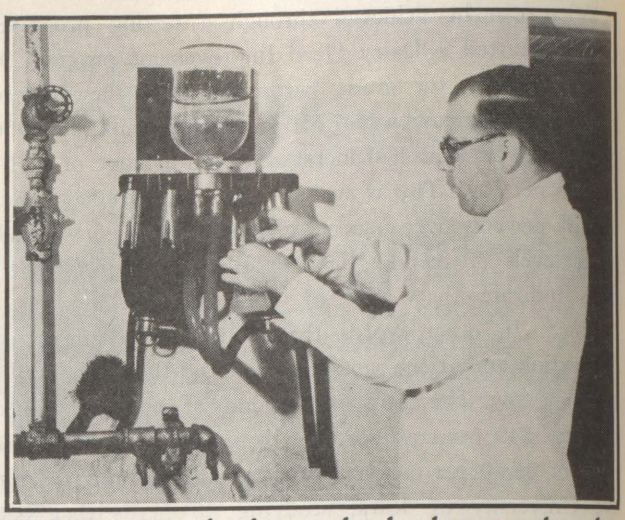
MILK is often referred to as nature's most complete food. It is good for babies, for adults, for animals, in fact for almost any living thing. This has resulted in its widespread and growing use but it has also resulted in many problems that have held back an even faster growth in its use. The problems have mainly resulted because milk is an ideal host for spoilage and disease-producing bacteria.

To control these bacteria the utmost care must be taken. Cleanliness and sanitary practices must be maintained in handling milk, from the time it is removed from the cow until it reaches the consumer. Increasing milk sales depend on high quality, low bacteria count milk reaching the consumer.

Trouble spots all along the line must be watched. And it is up to the dairymen to watch out for them on their farm — the first place where milk may become contaminated. The most likely source of trouble, as all dairymen know, is improperly cleaned milking equipment. No matter how clean the animals, barn, and milk house are, milk will still have a high bacteria content if the milking equipment has not been properly cleaned.



These are colonies of bacteria from teat-cup assemblies which had been washed with (A) water and (B) 1% lye solution.



Collecting a sample of water that has been run through the milking unit is the first step in testing for the number of bacteria left after the washing.

Experiments have indicated that one of the biggest contaminators on the farm is likely to be the milking unit itself. Teat cup assemblies in particular provide many nooks and crannies for bacteria to hide and multiply. To kill them is quite a problem. Hot water rinsing is not sufficient — in fact it often does more harm than good.

What is a non costly, yet efficient method of getting rid of bacteria in milking units?

Household lye has long been known as a chemical that will do an efficient job in cleaning teat cup assemblies. But until recently it was not known what concentration of lye would kill the majority of bacteria. A recent experiment in the Bacteriology Department at MacDonald College has provided the solution.

The experiment showed that washing milking units with a 1.0% lye solution killed all the bacteria.

The tests at MacDonald College were performed with Gillete's lye, which contains at least 97.5 percent sodium hydroxide, in concentrations of 0.5%; 0.7% and 1.0%. Before each milking on five successive days, the teat-cup assemblies, which had been filled with lye solution at the end of the previous milking, were disconnected and drained. Each assembly was connected to the water tap and filled with water; portions of this water were then brought to the laboratory and tested for bacterial content. Tests were also made of rinse waters from assemblies that had been treated with water instead of lye solution.

The latter was found to contain bacteria well in excess of 500,000 per milliliter — the count in tap water is about 100 per milliliter. Only the 1.0% lye concentration did an effective job of cleaning the milk unit and killing the bacteria. The 1% solution was prepared by dissolving 4 tablespoons of lye in one gallon of water.

Oat Improvement In Eastern Canada

Since 1953 nine new varieties of oats have been licensed for sale in Canada and all but two have found a place on "Lists of Recommended Varieties" in one or more of the Eastern Canadian Provinces. All except one have been developed by plant breeders in Canada.

Throughout Eastern Canada losses to the oat crop occur mostly from diseases and lodging. All of the more recently introduced varieties have resistance to the rusts and smuts in varying degrees and some have improved lodging resistance. The kernel quality of many new varieties has also been improved both from the standpoint of kernel size and hull percentage.

Among the newer varieties, Rodney and Garry have created considerable interest in Eastern Canada. Rodney, a medium late maturing variety, is recommended quite generally in Ontario, except in the southwestern and northern areas, or when late seeding is necessary. In other parts of the East, Rodney has not yet proved sufficiently well adapted to warrant recommendation.

Garry appears to be more widely adapted than Rodney and is recommended throughout Ontario and in Quebec except in the Gaspe and Lake St. John districts. In the Atlantic Provinces Garry does not seem to have the same general adaption, but in recent years has shown up quite well in Prince Edward Island and in parts of New Brunswick.

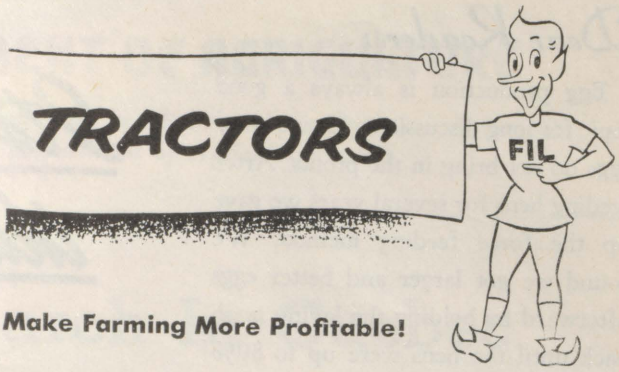
Limited quantities of seed of two new early maturing varieties Fundy and Shield were released in 1957 for the first time. Fundy was distributed mostly to growers in New Brunswick where it has shown adaptability in a large part of the Province. Shield, an exceptionally early maturing variety was released to growers in northern and eastern Ontario and in western and northwestern Quebec. This variety may find a useful place in areas where extreme earliness is needed and as a nurse crop for seeding down grasses and clovers.

Scotian, a medium early maturing, good yielding variety has proved to be well adapted in Nova Scotia where it was released in 1954.

Shefford, developed at Macdonald College in Quebec is an early maturing, thin hulled variety recommended in all regions of Quebec.

Three other oat varieties released since 1953 are Simcoe, Clintland and Vicar. Simcoe, developed at the Ontario Agricultural College is early maturing and high yielding but is recommended only in southwestern Ontario. Clintland, a very early maturing, short strawed variety with yellow grain colour was introduced from the United States. It does not appear on the recommended lists of varieties in Eastern Canada, but may have limited use

Other older varieties such as Beaver, Ajax, Abegweit, Roxton and Erban are still grown in some areas. While these older varieties have all served as "stepping stones" in the normal process of variety improvement, and in some cases may still be satisfactory, growers would be well advised to give the newer varieties a trial.



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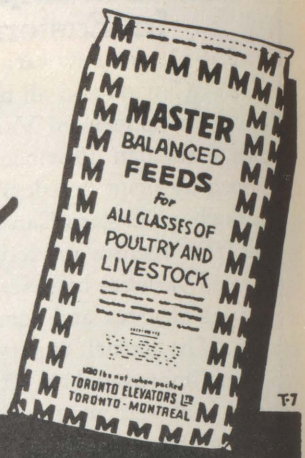
Dear Readers:

Egg production is always a good topic for long discussions. Poor quality eggs do not bring in the profits. After feeding hens for several years we gave up the force feeding method. We found we got larger and better eggs afterward by holding the laying mash back until the hens were up to 80% production, and we had very few of the low-grading pullet eggs when we followed this method. Running water, growing ration changing to laying ration with additional cod liver oil twice a week are always in front of them, as well as oyster shell. After very heavy production we were getting a lot of cracks and soft shells, so on expert advice we added ground granite stone. Scratch grain is fed early in the morning, and the evening feed is laying mash. Two feedings of scratch grain made them fat and less active.

Freezing hasn't bothered us much so far, as we've had only two cold spells when it went down to ten below. There is no snow at present (early January) and the grass is very green. I'm studying the seed book and am getting the urge to plant something. I did some transplanting of house plants last week when the urge to be "gardening" got too strong to resist.

Farm Forums are still in doubt as to what form the Farmers' Association should take. We are discussing having fourth nights for Farmers' Association work and the local forums meeting together in the village or at some other suitable place. Our theme may be "How to help ourselves." That is the study of marketing and co-operation with speakers, study, and action.

It's Results that Count!



MASTER FEEDS

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The cook went off to Institute meeting the other day. In the winter they meet at noon; what with the conditions of the roads and the children coming home from school in the late afternoon, it works out better that way. So I was reading a book on French cookery. It said that their secret for making a good omelette was to mix it up but not to bake it until the guests came in the door. So I got desperately hungry for a good omelette, found a recipe and this is what I had for dinner;

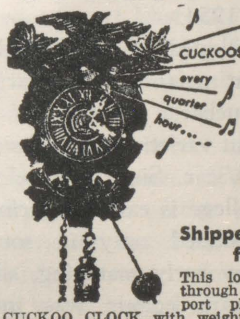
Three eggs separated, beat whites until stiff, beat yolks and add 3 teaspoons of hot water, salt, pepper, bacon or onion (if desired) ¼ teaspoon baking powder. Fold in egg whites. Melt 1 tablespoon fat in pan, pour in batter. Bake at 350° from 12 to 15 minutes.

It was very puffy. Maybe next time I'll try pancakes with maple syrup.

As ever,

Wally.

CUCKOO CLOCK



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Research In Quebec

The history and accomplishments of the Agricultural Research Council in the past ten years

RESEARCH in agriculture is a relatively new development, and it was only about a hundred years ago that the first timid steps were taken. But the vistas they opened up were so fascinating that ever since a growing army of research workers have devoted their energies to finding the answers to many problems: how to increase yields, to improve livestock and crops, to bring wasteland into production, and in these and many other ways to assure a supply of food for our constantly growing population.

But agricultural research has not gone forward at the same rate in all parts of the world. In North America the lead was taken by the United States; In Europe by Great Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Scandanavia. Canada's research efforts started out with the establishment of experimental farms, agricultural schools and colleges and science laboratories. Just as throughout the world the rhythm of research varied from country to country, so in Canada it varied from province to province.

The Province of Quebec was well equipped with experimental stations, manned by capable and devoted workers. But what was lacking was coordination of effort and a better adaptation of the work to meet the particular conditions of the province. Farming land in Quebec extends over a region comprising five degrees of latitude; soils vary considerably and climatic conditions are affected by the differences in latitude, in height above sea level, and by the presence or absence of large bodies of water. In other words, farming in Quebec must be carried on under conditions that differ from region to region; hence the necessity of adapting research to our particular needs.

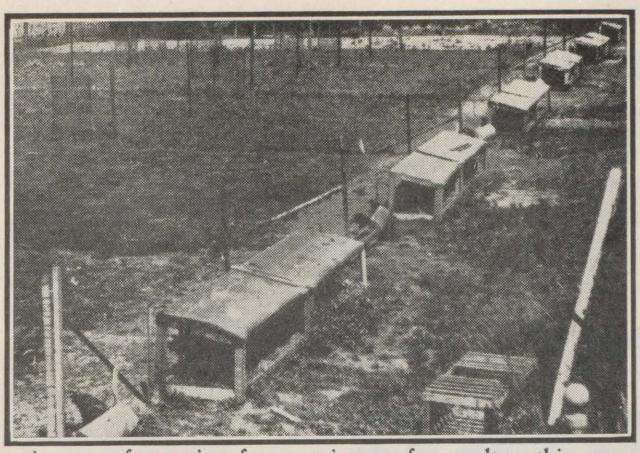
The first steps by the Quebec Department of Agriculture toward a coordinated system of agricultural research were taken in 1936, when an agricultural research committee was set up. However, this committee had barely got started on its work when it was disbanded, in 1939, in favour of a system whereby the various administrative services of the Department of Agriculture took the initiative of setting up research on problems which were of particular interest to each.

Reseach on pastures is carried on in many parts of the province.

Nevertheless, during its short life this committee accomplished two things. It initiated research on a number of pressing problems, and, perhaps more important, it gave an impetus to research which previously had been lacking. The agricultural schools and the administrative service lost no time in presenting the committee with an imposing list of projects which they thought should be undertaken, and among those approved and financed by the committee were the following:

Hog production
Studies on apple rust
Improvement in oat varieties
Varieties of corn for silage
Nutritive value of pasture grasses
Parasitic diseases of sheep
Microbiology of butter
Production of baby beef

The committee, convinced that more scientifically trained specialists were needed in the province, also instituted a system of student bursaries.



A set-up for testing forage mixtures for poultry, this one is at Macdonald College.

Other projects suggested for action, but which did not get underway, included:

Parasites of horses and sheep
Contagious abortion
Sterility in mares
Pasteurization of milk for cheddar cheese
Off-flavour in butter
Seed production in wild white clover
Hybrid varieties of silage corn
Use of peat on potato soils
Improvement of oat varieties
Adaption of varieties of crops to different soils
Insects concerned with potato blight and heart rot of celery
Chemical control of certain weeds
Cooking quality of field peas
Minor elements in plant disease
Potato scab
Late blight of potatoes
Disease resistance in potatoes
Tomato varieties for canning
Improvement in pipe tobaccos
Grade control in maple production
Elimination of lead from maple products
Chemical composition of apple varieties
Control of American foul-brood

The disbanding of the committee discouraged research in some quarters, though the experimental stations and Macdonald College continued their programmes, on which they had been engaged for years. Nevertheless, the seeds of interest had been sown, and the administrative services, and individual professors in the French language agricultural colleges, carried out some very effective work, giving freely of their time and money to do so.

Then came the war, when everyone's energies were concentrated on the war effort. But with the return of peace, interest in research revived, and not only among research workers. The general public became interested; the press and radio stressed its necessity. The U.C.C. pressed for it; the Corporation des Agronomes based its 1947 annual meeting on the theme of agricultural research. And on June 6, 1947, Minister of Agriculture Barre and his deputy Jules Simard, established the present Agricultural Research Council, composed of George Maheux, chairman, J. A. Ste. Marie, H. L. Berard, J. E. Cheverette, J. O. Vandal and George Gauthier.

The Pattern Is Set Up

At its first meeting the Council set forth its aims, namely, that it was the responsibility of the Council to coordinate and stimulate research in problems of Quebec agriculture; to study present needs and to search out new problems; to obtain the collaboration of institutions and individuals who could be of help in the programme; to encourage interest in research by helping to recruit research workers and in the training of specialists; and finally, to publicize its results so that those mostly concerned might benefit. Today, ten years later, the aims of the Council remain the same; but much time must elapse before all the aims and intentions of the Council can be fully realized.

As presently constituted, the Council is a consultative body and has no executive role. All members except the secretary serve without salary and receive no remuneration other than travelling expenses. The expenses of the council go for administration, for support of research projects and for student bursaries, and the budget of the Department of Agriculture contains an annual amount for these items.

In January, 1952, Dr. George Maheux retired from active service with the Department of Agriculture after a long and successful career during which he had identified himself primarily with research. He gave distinguished direction to the work of the Council from 1947 to 1952 as its chairman, and remained an active member until 1956, when he was named an honorary member.

He was succeeded as chairman by Dr. George Gauthier, formerly the Council's secretary, and the present Council consists of the chairman and six active members.

At the outset, the Council had to make a major decision. Should research on agricultural problems in Quebec be carried out at one central location, or be entrusted to the existing institutions; the experimental farms and the

agricultural colleges? It was decided that the second course should be followed.

The next step was to find out just what facilities for research existed in the province. Each institution that could be of help in the programme was visited, and from these visits the members of the Council formed a good idea of what kind of work was going on at each and became acquainted with the research staff. Also, in the course of these visits they obtained suggestions and ideas about research projects actually underway or that should be undertaken. Periodic visits have continued ever since, to everyone's advantage.

The Council receives a great number of requests for grants to support research, and each is considered carefully and sympathetically. At first, these requests reflected the interests of the individual researcher rather than being part of a coordinated plan for the improvement of agriculture in general, but by degrees the Council has managed to achieve a great measure of coordination of effort and to channel the research efforts into directions which give precedence to the most pressing and the most practical problems. In achieving this coordination, the close contact that has been maintained between the Council on the one hand and the directors and staffs of the co-operating institutions on the other, has been invaluable.

Student Bursaries

Paralleling its programme of development of research as such, the Council endeavours to increase the supply of trained research workers by providing study bursaries to enable deserving college graduates to go on to post-graduate work. Originally, very little control was exercised over the candidate's choice of specialization, nor the university at which he intended to study. But no award was made until after an exhaustive inquiry into the candidate's background of training and his fitness for a career in agricultural research. Candidates for bursary assistance were chosen in consultation with a committee set up by the university at which he had done his under-graduate work.

This careful selection has worked out very well, but the general policy has changed, little by little, in the direction of more supervision over the training for which the Council will grant bursaries. The trend now is to offer bursaries, in any one year, for certain definite specializations, according to the needs of the research programme. This avoids the possibility that, given free choice, a large number of candidates might choose to do advanced work in the same subject, with the result that some other branch, for which workers were needed, would be neglected.

Obviously, the Council does not insist that a certain student must follow a certain training. But it achieves its purpose by limiting the number of bursaries available in certain sciences, concentrating on those in which the demand for trained scientists is greatest.

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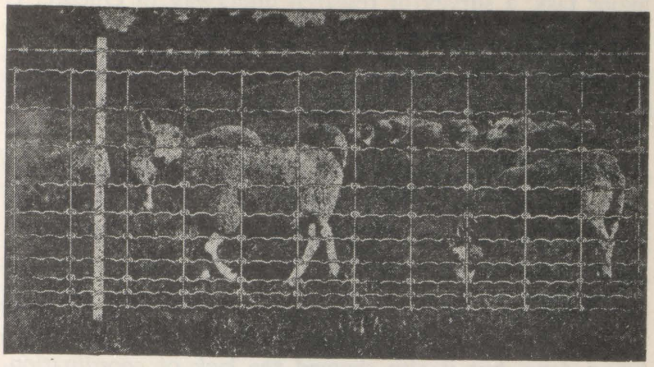

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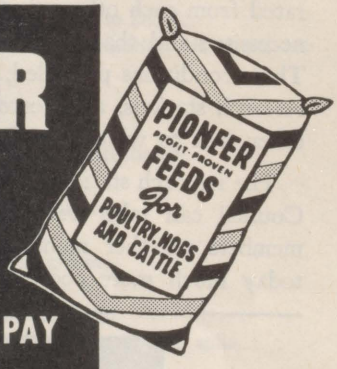

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State of Research in 1947

As already stated, the Council undertook, as its first major task, a survey of research underway in Quebec. It found many research projects underway at many institutions; and it also found that some institutions were better equipped to carry on research than were others. The science laboratories and the experimental stations had many projects in progress; Macdonald College professors were distinguishing themselves in scientific studies while the French-language colleges, due largely to insufficient resources, were engaged on relatively minor research programmes.

The survey pointed up the excellence of the work being done, but it also showed the lack of coordination. Each institution was going its own way and the programme of one was in no way integrated with that of the others. Also, some of the work could have been improved by more positive direction toward the particular conditions that exist in Quebec.

Once these institutions were convinced that the Research Council was here to stay, they lost no time in preparing for an expanded and improved programme of research. Macdonald College undertook a number of projects under the scheme; the Federal research stations increased their staffs to undertake various new and urgent projects and the science laboratories obtained new quarters and equipment. The two French-language agricultural colleges in particular showed great enthusiasm in taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the Council.

This 1947 survey made three things abundantly clear. It spotlighted the fact that researchers were widely separated from each other; that more equipment was a prime necessity; and that more research workers were needed. These conditions prevailed, in differing degrees, at all the research stations, and correction of the situation was another task to which the Council devoted itself.

The research stations have not moved, it is true. But the Council can take credit for having brought their staff members together mentally, if not physically. There is today much more coordination of thought, much more common action among agricultural scientists in Quebec, than at any previous time. The various institutions, at the suggestion of the Council, have set up teams or committees, either for a study of common problems, or to carry out the actual work of research, and each makes its contribution to the common task.

In 1947 very few institutions were equipped to undertake an intensive programme of research. The experiment stations and the science laboratories were in fairly good positions, and among the agricultural colleges, Macdonald College was well ahead of the other two. But even so, certain deficiencies could be found. Space was short in some cases; in others, certain essential pieces of equipment were lacking.

Realizing that adequate equipment is essential for proper research, the Council did all it could, within its means, to complete the equipment in the laboratories of the agricultural colleges. At the same time the Federal government made funds available to the research institutions for buildings and equipment.

The Human Factor

Proper laboratory facilities and adequate equipment are powerful stimulants to research, but the real heart of any research programme is found in the men and women who actually do the work. A serious lack of trained personnel, especially in the French-language colleges, was very evident.

The Council attacked this problem by encouraging the training of specialists in all branches of agriculture, by the granting of study bursaries to well qualified candidates. By April, 1957, it had granted 133 bursaries to enable these students to persue advanced studies, in universities in Canada or elsewhere. At the date given, 111 had completed their training and 22 were still at university. Of those still studying, 8 were working toward the doctor's degree and the rest were studying toward the degree of master of science. Of the first group, 18 had given up their bursaries, for one reason or another; 35 obtained their doctor's degree, or are preparing their theses after having completed their course work; 31 have obtained or are preparing theses for the master's degree. The remainder did advanced studies of one kind or another. Never before has there been such an interest in post graduate studies in agriculture in this province. The list below shows the bursary holders who had completed their studies by April 1, 1957, and the branch of agriculture in which they specialized.

	students
Farm management	1
Bacteriology	4
Botany	1
Chemistry	2
Climatology	1
Cytology	1
Economics	4
Entomology	9
Genetics	6

Farm mechanics	7
Agricultural geography	1
Agronomy — plant breeding	8
Horticulture	4
Veterinary medicine	10
Nutrition	5
Pedology	6
Plant Physiology	2
Plant pathology	8
Accounting	2
Sociology	3
Food technology	2
Dairy technology	15
Zoology	1
Animal Husbandry	8

The 22 bursary holders still registered at universities on that date were studying as follows:

	students
Animal biochemistry	1
Food biochemistry	1
Botany	3
Dairy economics	1
Entomology	3
Genetics	2
Agricultural engineering	1
Agronomy	1
Horticulture	3
Veterinary medicine	3
Pedology	1
Plant pathology	1
Dairy technology	1

During the last financial year the Council spent $30,113.58 on these bursaries, with which 33 students were supported. Although only 22 were actually attending university, the remainder were preparing their theses extra-murally, which involved certain minor expenses on behalf of each.

All the graduates who held Research Council bursaries have found employment. The Department of Agriculture has 22 on its staff; 19 are employed by the Federal Science Service; 9 are on the staffs of experimental stations; 20 are teaching (9 in agricultural colleges, 8 at the Provincial Veterinary College and 3 at the Provincial Dairy School). The other 41 hold various posts connected with agriculture; some in university faculties other than agriculture, where they are engaged in teaching or in research, in industry, or with some agricultural organization.

About 10 of these bursaries are offered each year; eligible applicants are members of the staff of the Department's various services, and graduates in agriculture, science, or veterinary medicine. An applicant must be a Canadian, have lived in Quebec at least 2 years, be perfectly competent in one of the official languages and have a good working knowledge of the other. He must also show to the satisfaction of the Council that he is suited, by training and temperament, to undertake a career in research. The applicants are required to pass a written examination, which includes a general essay on some agricultural topic, and a paper dealing with the special branch of agriculture in which he intends to specialize. Also, a personal interview is required at which the general suitability of the candidate is assessed.

Successful applicants are required to continue their studies until they obtain the degree for which they enroll, and they undertake to accept a post with the Provincial Department of Agriculture after graduation, for a period of time not less than the time during which they held the bursary.

The Council's bursaries are generous ones. Students studying in Canada receive $100 per month; those registered in universities outside Canada receive $125; tuition fees are paid as well. Employees of the Department who obtain study leave have their tuition paid, and their travelling expenses are reimbursed.

Grants For Research

To support research projects at various places in Quebec during the 1956-57 fiscal year, the Council spent another $91,437.36. During the past 10 years the Council has financed 84 different projects, of which 36 had been completed by April 1, 1957. These were

At Macdonald College

Studies on pastures for poultry.
The relation between percentage oxygen in incubators and percent hatch.
Diseases of red clover.
Diseases of fruits and vegetables.
Purchase of equipment for studying canning and freezing of fruits and vegetables.
The carotene content of fruit and vegetables sold in Quebec.

At the University of Laval (Faculty of Science)

Studies on maple sap evaporation.
Construction of a new evaporator.
Construction of greenhouse for study of apple borer.
Amino acids and vitamins in insect nutrition.
Fat metabolism in domestic ducks.
Studies on the toxicity of compounds similar to DDT.
The influence of temperature on transformation of starch to sugar in maple trees.
Irradiation of clothes moths.
Studies of carpet beetles.

At the University of Laval (Faculty of Agriculture)

Control of bacterial rot of potatoes.
The adventitious flora of Kamouraska County.
Dolomitic limestone in potato growing.
Genetic studies with alfalfa and ladino clover.
Classification of oat and barley seed.
An analysis of production factors on the farm.
Electrical conductivity and oxy-reduction potentials of soils.
Dates of seeding of fall rye.
Cataloguing of herbarium.

At McGill University (Faculty of Science)

Studies on the metabolism of prolactin.

At l'Institut Agricole d'Oka

Synthesis of vitamins by lactic acid bacteria.
Making cooked cheese with pasteurized skimmed milk.
Ascorbic acid content of fruits and vegetables in the Montreal area.
Studies on the parasites of apple trees.
Line-selection of poultry.
Studies on seed of birdsfoot trefoil and ladino.
Minor elements in orchard soils.
Genetic variability in Aspergillus fonsecaeus (a black mold).

The use of gazogene in evaporating maple sap.

Sundry

Construction of an apparatus for ripening honey.
Construction of a milk filter.

All Projects Are Carefully Considered

The Research Council goes to considerable lengths to check on all applications for grants in aid of research. First of all, the research worker who applies for a grant is required to fill out an application form on which he must describe the proposed investigation in detail, give an estimate of its duration and probable cost, and note any items of equipment which may have to be obtained. The application is then considered by a review committee established for the purpose at the institution at which the applicant works, and which is composed of some of his fellow research-workers. This committee may approve the project or may suggest certain changes. Finally, the application comes to the Council for action, with the recommendations for acceptance or for modification which may have been decided on the review committee.

This sounds like a complicated process, and it is. But it has its value, for a research worker who knows that his application will be subjected to such critical scrutiny is not likely to make a request for funds for some project that is not a really valuable one, and it assures that only well-thought out and planned projects will finally reach the members of the Council. If the application receives approval at all levels, the institution for whom the applicant works is so notified and half the funds made available for the project are paid over. When these funds have been spent, the research worker submits a report on what he has accomplished to date, with a request for payment of the balance. It is to be noted that in no case is any of this money paid to the research worker in the form of salary or bonus.

On April 1, 1957, the following research projects were in progress at the places noted.

At Macdonald College

Fractionation of casein.
Control of plant diseases.
Feed requirements of piglets.
Thermal units for growing peas.
Studies on organic material in Quebec farm soils.
The efficiency of Quebec agriculture.
Genetic studies with turkeys.
The clover root borer.
Diseases of red clover.
Genetic studies with red clover (2 projects).
Pasture studies.
Soil bacteria in the root area of barley and oat plants.
Microbiology of fruit.

At the University of Laval (Faculty of Science)

Studies of the antibiotic properties of conifers in Quebec.
The flora of the banks of the Etchemin and Chaudiere Rivers.
Studies on Tribolium confusum.
Studies of photosynthesis.

At the University of Laval (Faculty of Agriculture)

Microbial activity in fallow and soil and their effect on succeeding crops.
Lines of Rhizobium species and their resistance to bacteriophages.
The cooking quality of field peas.
Studies on volatile bases in silage.
Experiments on protection of potatoes against disease.
Resistance of potatoes to disease.
Chemical weed control in grain fields.
Seed potato production on the North Shore.
Moisture tolerance of birdsfoot trefoil.
A scale of determining fertility levels in soils.
Physical improvements to Abitibi soils.
Soil conservation.
Physical and chemical methods of evaluation silage.
Organic material in the culture of potatoes.
Fertilizer trials with maple trees.
The fertilizing values of phosphatic fertilizers.
Production of strains of poultry especially adapted to egg laying.

At the Institut Agricole d'Oka

The antibiotic value of fermented milk products.
Trials with dwarf and semi-dwarf apple trees.
Physiological control of apple scab.
Moisture studies in orchard soils to determine the possible advantage of irrigation.
Tests on high protein laying mixture for poultry.
Genetic studies on poultry for broilers.
Genetic studies on birdsfoot trefoil.
Control of toad-flax.
Egg-laying characteristics of the fruit fly.
Comparative digestibility of fermented and natural milk.

At the University of Montreal (Botanical Garden and Faculty of Science)

Studies on fat metabolism.
Studies on the development of antipodals of oats, barley and wheat.

At the Plant Protection Bureau

Protection of orchards against apple scab.

It is no exaggeration to say that agricultural research is now on a firm footing in Quebec, but there is still a gigantic task ahead. However, the work of the Research Council has begun to bear fruit, and all those associated in any way with the work of the Council have a deep feeling of satisfaction in consequence. It can be confidently expected that the programme which has got off to such a good start will expand and become a vital factor in the agricultural economy of the province.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes

A Challenge

By **Mary Rember**

Following is part of an article prepared by Mr. Fred Price for the Home and School Association, under the title, "The School Bell Rings for All of Us". I am quoting this at some length as it also carries a message for Institute members. We should be ready to accept the challenge, (it is a part of our W.I. objectives,) and to be alert to co-operate with other organizations in the suggestions given here.

City Schools Add 3,000 Pupils in September 1956.
New Schools Cost 8 Millions.
Teacher Shortage Problem Faces Local Board.

"Headlines like these have become familiar in recent years. More and still more children are reaching school age and commencing their first formal training as citizens. If we are able to keep pace with them it should be an inspiring sight — this great multitude of young Canadians growing up with all the advantages that well-trained teachers and the right equipment can offer.

"It may be difficult for us to realize how the schools have grown in the last ten years. And an even more startling expansion faces us in the years ahead!

"Statistics for Quebec show that both pupils and teachers increased 50% in ten years, and pupils will more than double in the space of 20 years! The same is true for Ontario, in a 20 year anticipated enrolment.

"One interesting — and important — feature of this growth is that it is just as marked in the towns and villages as it is in the cities. This rate of increase in school population is the highest in our history, exceeding even that of the great immigration period before and after the first World War. It's a challenge!

"If the school administrators and teachers are to do their part in educating these children under the difficult conditions occasioned by such rapid expansion, they must have the support and co-operation of all citizens. That is a trite thing to say, perhaps. What does it mean?

1. It means, first, that we must willingly pay increased taxes. The new buildings are being erected at top labour and material costs. Teachers' salaries are belatedly catching up with other professions. And we are calling on the schools to do a much bigger job today—vocational guidance, vocational courses, provision for the physically handicapped, etc.

2. Let us try to understand our school board's *financial problems* and *plans*. There is a happy trend toward an annual report along well-written, well-illustrated lines similar to those issued by business firms for their shareholders. When widely distributed among interested taxpayers, e.g. through Home and School Associations, and other Adult Education groups, such reports can do much in this direction. Incidently, here is an area in which home-and-schoolers can assist through a committee, perhaps, charged with co-operating with the local school board in the preparation and production of such a report. The distribution of the report is equally important and this is another avenue for action by the Home and School Association.

3. Let us try to understand our school board's *attitude toward* those *curriculum matters* that concern the children closely. None should be more interested in these matters than parents and once again home-and-schoolers can first of all inform themselves thoroughly on the subject, and then take an intelligent and helpful part in the solution of any problems.

4. Let us be ready to *serve on the school board* — if qualified and able to devote the time — or on an allied organization such as the Home and School executive.

5. If we are convinced that the schools are doing the best possible job, let's be *boosters* for them. And *let's encourage more young men and women to become teachers.* They will be sorely needed!"

Technical Education in the Province of Quebec

Do you know that the Province of Quebec has the most complete system of Technical Education for the training of competent technicians and skilled tradesmen?

Eight Technical Schools offer a four year course in all branches to young men who wish to acquire specialized training. They are located in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Hull, Rimouski, Chicoutimi and Sherbrooke.

A network of Arts and Crafts Schools scattered in all regions of the province give a two year course in an impressive number of fields to young men who plan to become tradesmen. They also offer the first two or three years of the four year technical course.

Highly specialized schools provide certain specific industries with the technicians and skilled labour they need: furniture-making, graphic arts, automobile, marine, commercial trades, textile, paper-making, etc. All these schools come under the —

Department of Social Welfare and Youth,
Hon. Paul Sauve, Q.C. *Minister.*
Gustave Poisson, Q.C., *Deputy-Minister*

What Those Coupons Did

By **B. Hearnden**

(Remember the UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme? Miss Hearnden, of the ACWW Office, London, tells of visiting one of the training centres, set up by those gifts to the Lanka Mahila Samiti (W.I.) in Ceylon).

About 15 miles from Kandy, in Ceylon, there is a village called Jumbugahatitiya; a very big name for a very small settlement. I was taken there by Mrs. de Mel, past President of the Lanka Mahila Samiti. To get there you drive up into the hills, and for the last three miles you take a steep winding narrow track, over a very rough surface, that looks as if only bullock carts used it. Eventually we reached a clearing in the forest, where we found an old Buddhist temple and a long low building with a thatched roof. This was the New Model Centre, run by the local Samiti. At one end of the building there was a room that could be shut and locked and in there they kept the equipment given by the ACWW Coupon Scheme; an oil stove, a sewing machine, handicraft materials and so on.

As you know, our Coupon Scheme was for equipment only. This building was obviously new, and I was told that the village had built it, and the women had carried the stone for the foundations up that steep mountain side. There are about 50 members of that Samiti and they, and indeed the whole village, take an enormous pride in their Centre. The land was given them by the priest who tends the Temple, and he too, regards the Centre as a very important innovation.

When we arrived there, about eleven o'clock in the morning, there were three women there; two young girls were making grass mats, and a mob of small children were playing in the clearing. Their mothers were working, and the three Samiti members were looking after them. They were very well behaved infants. One four year old was riding a small tricycle, very carefully, with an expression of rapturous concentration, his small brown toes clutching the pedals.

We were completely unexpected visitors, but the women greeted us most warmly. Mrs. de Mel was obviously a good friend of theirs, and they included me in their welcome. A few minutes later we were joined by the priest, who came from the Temple to join the party. He was a gentle smiling courteous old gentleman, who was well loved by the people of his village.

The women were mixing up powdered milk for the babies. When this was done each of the under-fives was given a plastic mug — all different colours — full of milk, and they all sat down to drink it. This incidentally is a major achievement for the Samiti, for the children in the East don't drink milk. In Ceylon they don't keep cows, and their buffaloes are working beasts, used on the plough, not for milking. The Samiti members had not only to mix the milk, but had to teach the children to drink it. This group had obviously learned, for those enchanting small brown babes tucked into their mugs as avidly as any of their western counterparts. After that the women decided that we, too, needed refreshments, and they brought us jam sandwiches. They had made the jam themselves, after I suspect a Western recipe.

UNESCO gift coupons have been used to buy scissors, needles, thread, thimbles and measuring tapes. The tapes encourage the women to learn to read and figure.

We had just finished our coconut juice, when a young man in khaki shirt and shorts rode up on a bicycle, wobbling precariously on that very rough track. He was the rural District Officer for that area, and he too was tremendously interested in the Centre and the work of the Samiti. He spoke quite a bit of English and told me how valuable it was to the village to have this Centre. Then switching to Singhalese he spoke urgently to Mrs. de Mel, who told me later that he was telling her of a village not far away where ignorance and poverty and malnutrition were rife, asking if a Samiti couldn't be started there. When he left he said in English that this work of helping people in remote villages and looking after small children was work that would be approved of both by the Lord Buddha and the Lord Christ. Then he gave us a smile and a very smart salute, mounted his bicycle and rode away down the mountain track.

I left the village with a feeling of warm affection and admiration for the Mahila Samiti, and the people of Ceylon. I shall always remember those smiling faces as they waved us goodbye, the women, the gentle kindly priest, and the happy children playing in the sunshine.

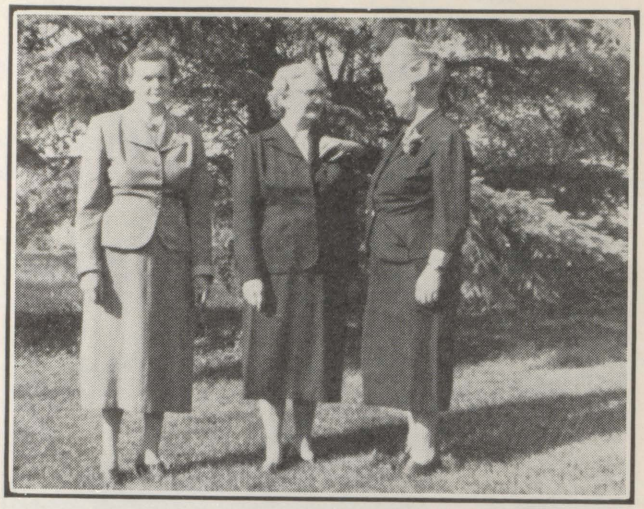
The Month With The W.I.

December was the month of Christmas Cheer — branches throughout the Province report the usual round of party activities and donations of all kinds to their pet charities (hospitals, homes, etc.) The ill, the shut-in and the needy were also remembered, and the new-comers to our shores. Programs at meetings were built around the Christmas theme; carols, stories, gift exchanges — all the fun that goes with the season.

Business was not entirely forgotten, though. Some were still talking about the FWIC Convention; others of their own county fall meetings and plans to apply for a QWI course in 1958. In other words — the W.I. work goes on!

Argenteuil: *Brownsburg's* guest speakers were Mr. Pearson and Mr. Moise of the Bell Telephone Company, who spoke on the "Bell Solar Battery". *Lakefield* made a presentation to Miss Kerr for her outstanding "Sunshine" work. Two films were shown by Mr. Kerr on his trip to Lunenburg, N.S. *Mille Isles* had a dance in place of the regular meeting. *Pioneer* sent two boxes to the Unitarian Service Committee (USC), $10 to the Montreal Children's Hospital and $5 to CARE. *Upper Lachute-East End* discussed making pads for the Cancer Society. Donations were voted of $25 to the School for Retarded Children, $15 to Children's Home, Rosemere and $10 to buy leather for a crippled boy to use in his craft work.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* heard a reading, "A Noted Heroine". Thanks were read for donations to Maria Hospital, clothing was donated to the USC and $25 to the Service Fund. Lining was put in the school stage curtains. *Grand Cascapedia* held a social evening and



The presentation of a life membership and certificate to Mrs. Wallace Kerr, former County Convenor of Education Howick. From left to right are Mrs. A. Kerr, president of the Howick W.I.; Mrs. Wallace Kerr; Mrs. J. D. Lang, secretary of the Howick W.I.

gave prizes to the pupils of their two schools. *Matapedia* heard Miss Caldwell's account of her trip to the ACWW Conference. The Convenor of Agriculture distributed tulip bulbs, which are to be grown and displayed at a later meeting. Pamphlets on "Care of Your Rugs and Carpets" were distributed. A silver tea was held, with a sale of Christmas gifts and home cooking. *Port Daniel,* Mrs. C. E. Dow, O.B.E., a member of this branch, attended the Matapedia meeting to speak on the FWIC convention.

Brome: *Abercorn* had a paper on Citizenship and held a demonstration on an Automatic Washer and Dryer, realizing $50. A dance was held. *Austin* purchased a $100 Savings Bond for a permanent Bursary Fund. This year the bursary of $50 was awarded to Donna Mayo. Donations were $15 for the children's Christmas party and $10 to the Service Fund. *Knowlton's Landing* planned a party for the children and contributed 50 cents per member to the Service Fund. *South Bolton* planned the Annual Christmas Party and is applying for a Q.W.I. course. *Sutton* had Mrs. Harvey as guest speaker and also heard a talk on Citizenship. Two contests and an auction sale completed the program.

Compton: *Brookbury* has held three dances and donated $5 toward hot lunches at Bishopton School, also the same amount toward expenses of pupils attending the Music Festival in Montreal. Hot water fixtures and bath were installed to aid a local crippled boy. *Bury* ordered UNICEF Christmas cards ($10) and $5 each was given to the Anglican and United Church Sunday School Christmas Trees. The weaving committee is discussing the purchase of a floor loom. *Canterbury* had slides on Newfoundland and the Eastern Townships and sent a box of clothing to "Save the Children's Fund". *Cookshire* held a meeting on

The 1957 "Grandmothers' Meeting" of the Kazabazua W.I was held at the home of Mrs. Don Begley. Mrs. H. J Sparks, the oldest grandmother, is seated in the centre

Junior Red Cross day when an excellent report was heard of their work. *East Angus* had a reading by the Citizenship Convenor on "Immigration in Canada". Donations were $5 to the C.N.I.B. and $6 for health prizes in the school. *East Clifton* saw films and heard a talk on cancer given by the District Health Nurse. The CAC membership was renewed and $4 voted the Service Fund. A "telephone" food sale and sale of materials aided the treasury. *Sawyerville* sold home made candy by Chinese auction in aid of W.I. funds. *Scotstown* school children collected $29.50 for UNICEF. The Canadian Legion and the W.I. held a joint paper drive. A contribution of $15 was voted the Service Fund and $5 given for school prizes.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* had an all day meeting when four quilts were made, three for the Salvation Army and one for sale for funds for the Barrie Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Snowdon, the guest speaker, told of the Ormstown Convalescent Home. Safe Driving Week was stressed. *Hemmingford* heard three members tell of Christmas Customs in their Homelands. Prizes were given for the best homemade decorations. *Huntingdon* held discussions on special courses in weaving and cooking and had a cookie contest. *Howick* heard a report of what is done with the old cotton which is sent to Montreal. Making a sponge cake was demonstrated (eaten later) and an apron contest held. Jams and jellies were brought in for the Barrie Hospital. *Dundee* had a paper on "Fear and Its Effect on our Lives" and a quiz on "Bones of the Body". *Franklin Centre* had a demonstration on homemade gifts and made plans for a debate. *Ormstown* heard a review of the history of the FWIC. Donations were made of jams, jellies, pickles to the Barrie Hospital.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* celebrated their 32nd anniversary and had Mrs. G. Burnhart of Yorkshire, England, as guest speaker. *Breckenridge* heard a reading on "What is the A.I.C.?" and another on, "Is Your Child a Breakfast Skimper?" *Eardley* heard a paper on "The Common Cold", and had a contest. Members catered for a wedding reception and sent donations to the Service Fund and CNIB. *Kazabazua* organized a Memorial Day Service. *Lower Eardley* sold Christmas cards for UNICEF and saw the Danny Kaye film. *Wakefield* heard a talk by Dr. H. Geggie on problems and proposed solutions of the retarded children in the county. This W.I. and *Rupert* collected $40 in the communities for UNICEF. *Wright* sold UNICEF Christmas cards and gave a donation to the Service Fund. Poppies sold amounted to $48.

Jacques Cartier: *Ste. Annes* a bring and buy sale was held and plants distributed in the spring were judged and prizes awarded. Articles for Korea were brought in by the members and $5 voted the Poppy Fund.

Megantic: *Inverness* is making a quilt for a needy family. Money for Christmas candy for the school was voted and cotton collected for the Cancer Society. A layette was sent a new baby.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* had a course in Millinery; a donation of $5 was given in appreciation of the use of the hall. The meeting took the form of a party — the one item of business, $17 voted the Service Fund. *Dunham* held their annual sale and tea. A donation of $10 was voted UNICEF and prizes were given in the school. *Stanbridge East* had a Welfare and Health program when clothing was collected for Korea. A contest was held and sale of remnants and aprons. Donations were $24 to the Service Fund and $16 worth of prizes for the school.

Papineau: *Lochaber* discussed the scrapbook, a branch project, and the importance of publicity in W.I. work. A novelty sale netted $19.85.

Richmond: *Gore* packed a box for the Unitarian Service and sold remnants. *Richmond Hill* completed a quilt for a family who had lost their home by fire. Layettes and knitted sweaters were handed in for USC and cloth was purchased to make articles for Cecil Memorial Home.

These are some of the members of the Waterloo Warden W.I.

Richmond YWI had a debate, "Should Canadians take D.P.'s into their Homes?" Plans were made to sell a spaniel puppy. *Shipton* held a supper for members and their families, followed by a social evening. A quiz on Canada was held. *Spooner Pond* gave prizes for the most original corsage. Miss McOuat showed slides of her Gaspé trip.

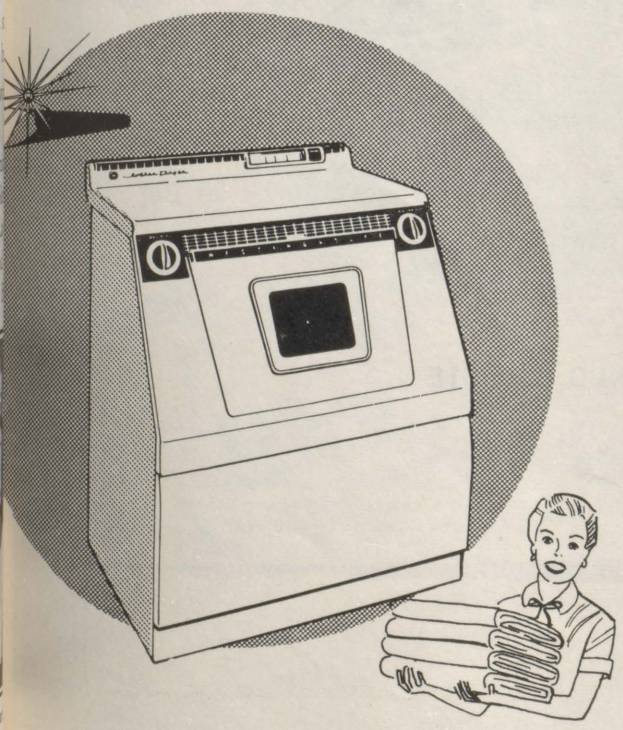
Pontiac: *Bristol* completed eight layettes and packed a large box of used clothing for overseas. A donation of $5 was voted the retarded children's home. Tulip bulbs (100) have been purchased for the Memorial Park. *Clarendon* heard a talk by Rev. Mr. Elliott on "Councils and Courts of Canada". *Fort Coulonge* heard Rev. Mr. Highman speak on "Art", with a display of Byzantine and Florentine paintings. *Quyon* gave $10 to CNIB. *Shawville* had a talk by Miss McDowell on her experiences as a teacher and nurse in Pakistan, displaying articles purchased there. The teachers of the High School were entertained at this meeting. *Wyman* had a course in hat-making from Miss McOuat.

Quebec: *Valcartier* heard a talk by a woman doctor, Mrs. Harrison, of Quebec City, on "Keeping Healthy". The usual Christmas meeting was held, with both Protestant and Catholic schools remembers with gifts of candy.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* donated $10 to the school lunch fund, and a sale netted $111.80. *Granby West* made arrangements for a special meeting to hear an address on "Family Life". Each member is to have a card party of two tables to raise funds. A contest held. These two branches are joining for the Christmas party. *South Roxton* made plans to entertain members and their families, also friends, during the holidays. *Waterloo-Warden* had a sale of work to aid W.I. funds.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* heard an article on Mrs. George Black, Yukon, Canada's second woman to be elected to the House of Commons. A first aid kit was donated to the school, and a blanket given for its rest room. Contributions were given of $52 to the Service Fund and $27 to the Foundation Fund. *Belvidere* held a salad tea and sale and donated $5 to the Lawrence School Library. *Brompton Road* gave eight hours of work at the Cancer Clinic. One dollar per member was voted the Service Fund. *Lennoxville* was the centre for the county work-shop. The winning hope chest articles were on display at the meeting. *Milby* netted $40 by serving lunch at an auction and made final payment on electricity for the Club Room. Cotton was sent to the Cancer Clinic.

Stanstead: *Beebe* sent $32 to the Service Fund and a box of babies' clothing and knitted sweaters to USC. *Hatley* celebrated the 60th anniversary of the W.I. with a fashion show, models wearing clothes in the style of that period. *Hatley Centre* sent one dollar per member to the Service Fund and added four new members to their roll. Members catered for a trousseau tea. *Minton* had committees to take charge of their Christmas cheer. *Stanstead North* heard a talk on "Facts, Fingers, Fun", and entertained the teaching staff. A UNICEF canvass netted $85.38. *Tomifobia* sent $10 to the Service Fund and a complete layette and other clothing for Korea. A dinner and sale has been held. *Way's Mills* donated $10 to the local Community Hall and sent $1 per member to the Service Fund.



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